

parents J.R. and Mary Wallace; his twin brother Jerry, as well as several other brothers and sisters. Our thoughts and prayers are with them at this difficult time. America is proud of Sergeant Wallace's heroic service and mourns his loss.

I ask my colleagues to join me and all Americans in honoring SFC Terry Wallace.

CORPORAL JEREMY S. JONES

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I rise today to honor one of our Nation's most courageous men, who fell while serving in Operation Iraqi Freedom. CPL Jeremy S. Jones gave his life on June 27, 2006 when an improvised explosive detonated while he was on patrol. Corporal Jones was a member of D company, 1st battalion, 67th Armored Regiment, 4th Infantry Division, Fort Hood, TX. He was 25 years old.

My thoughts and prayers are with the Jones family, his father, Scott; his mother, Diane; his wife, Jennifer; and his two young children, Mackenzie and Anthony. Also, my deepest sympathies go out to Jeremy's friends, to the men and women of the 4th infantry, and to all who knew him.

Jeremy was a soldier, a patriot, and a father. Jeremy did not die in vain but gave his life defending freedom and protecting all of us back home. He is truly an American hero. Corporal Jones' sacrifice and the sacrifice of so many others will be remembered by all freedom-loving Americans.

U.S.-INDIA CIVIL NUCLEAR COOPERATION

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, the Foreign Relations Committee recently had an opportunity to mark up historic legislation that would permit civilian nuclear cooperation between the United States and India. I say historic because such cooperation will dramatically shift 30 years of nonproliferation policy towards India and potentially set the United States-India relationship on a new foundation.

Our relationship with India is one of our most important. As we look ahead to the coming decades, it is clear that United States-India relations will be crucial to establishing a secure, sustainable, and prosperous global system. But as we consider a fundamental shift in the international nonproliferation regime, we must also make sure we have adequate protections in place to guard against the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology.

I appreciate the fact that the legislation we were asked to mark up represented a substantial amount of work from Chairman LUGAR, Ranking Member BIDEN, and their staffs. This bill was a substantial improvement over the original proposal, which would have removed any meaningful congressional oversight from consideration of a nuclear cooperation agreement with India and which had virtually no protections for nonproliferation concerns.

However, I remain concerned with the broader implications of this legis-

lation. My primary concern is this: the threat of nuclear weapons to the United States and the spread of nuclear weapons and nuclear material are among the gravest dangers that our country faces. It is crucial to our national security that the nuclear non-proliferation framework remains strong. I want to make sure that the United States, as a signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, is working to strengthen the international treaties and regimes that have been designed to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

That is why I offered an amendment that would simply spell out in greater detail that this deal will be only civilian in nature and that none of the assistance the United States provides to India will be used for strengthening or further developing India's nuclear weapons arsenal. This is something we are already committed to under article 1 of the NPT. The amendment would have required the President to certify that he had received sufficient assurances that U.S. assistance would not contribute directly or indirectly to the development of India's nuclear weapons arsenal.

This should not have been a controversial requirement, but unfortunately my amendment was defeated during markup. However, I was pleased to have four of my Democratic colleagues vote in favor of my amendment. They recognized that this is an important, legitimate concern and that a Presidential determination along these lines would have provided protections against the diversion of U.S. technology, equipment, and fuel toward a nuclear weapons program. In the absence of such protections, I was compelled to vote against this legislation.

My "no" vote does not mean that I am opposed to the entire deal. I will work with my colleagues to ensure that the final version of this bill contains adequate protections against the spread of nuclear weapons technology.

I yield the floor.

FISHERIES RESTORATION AND IRRIGATION MITIGATION ACT

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I wish to join my colleagues from Oregon and Washington in introducing S. 3522, the Fisheries Restoration and Irrigation Mitigation Act, FRIMA, of 2006. It is important that we pool our resources and work together in the region to get serious about fish restoration. FRIMA has proven to be cost effective and efficient at this goal and, therefore, should be reauthorized.

The FRIMA program exemplifies the great potential of forward-thinking public-private partnerships, and the wisdom of working closely with local communities. Since it was enacted in 2000, we have achieved real results. In my home State of Idaho, according to the Fish and Wildlife Service, 13 projects have been completed and 206

miles of streams have been "protected, enhanced, or made accessible to fish." One example of work being done is in the Salmon River Basin near Salmon, ID, where partners such as the Lemhi Soil and Water Conservation District and the U.S. Forest Service have installed fish screens on three irrigation water diversions. These screens protect salmon and other fish species and allow farmers to continue to irrigate their farms. And let me emphasize in supporting the reauthorization of this program that there remain important projects such as these yet to be completed.

This program makes sense, especially from a financial perspective. FRIMA extends the reach of Federal dollars by enlisting other interested parties. This results in more money for FRIMA projects and more talent and experience working to achieve success. In fact, from fiscal years 2002 to 2004, local and State government, businesses, irrigation districts, and environmental groups, to name just a few, have shouldered 58 percent of the cost. This cost-sharing surpassed the 35 percent threshold required in the original legislation.

An important aspect of this legislation reduces the hurdles for public and private restoration dollars to participate in the Fish and Wildlife Service's cost-sharing program to protect, enhance, and restore important fish habitat in the Pacific Northwest. This clarification is important so that the Bonneville Power Administration's non-federal dollars can be used to make other Federal and private money go further to recover salmon.

Finally, this program has received the support of our new Secretary of the Interior, Dirk Kempthorne. When he was Governor of Idaho he remarked:

The FRIMA program serves as an excellent example of government and private land owners working together to promote conservation. The screening of irrigation diversions plays a key role in Idaho's efforts to restore salmon populations while protecting rural economies.

The Idaho Fish and Game Department and the Idaho Water Users Association are also strong advocates of the program.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING TOM COTA

• Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, today I wish to thank Tom Cota, an intern in my Sioux Falls office, for all of the hard work he has done for me, my staff, and the State of South Dakota this summer.

Tom is a graduate of Lincoln High School in Sioux Falls, SD, and is currently a student at the University of South Dakota. He is a hard worker and has been dedicated to getting the most out of his internship experience.

I give my thanks to Tom and wish him continued success in the years to come.●